2 3 5 6 UNITED STATES 8 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION 9 9 10 In The Matter Of: 11 GOLD CREEK CORPORATION, ELY REFINING 12 INC., EGAN MILLING COMPANY, INC., SILVER INTERNATIONAL INC., IBEX MINING CORPORATION, EINER C. ERICKSON, ORDER WILLIAM M. FRANZ, FREDRICK E. FRANZ, 14 AND ROBERT M. LARSON, 15 Respondents. 85-05 16 PROCEEDING UNDER SECTION 106(a) OF THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL 17 RESPONSE, COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980 (42 USC 9606(a)) 18 19 20. 21 22 23 24

The following Order is issued on this date pursuant to Section 106(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. 9606(a), by authority delegated to the undersigned by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"). The Order is being issued to: Gold Creek Corporation, a Nevada Corporation; Ely Refining Inc., a Nevada Corporation; Egan Milling Company, Inc., a Nevada Corporation; Silver International Inc., a Nevada Corporation; Ibex Mining Corporation, a Nevada

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Corporation; Einer C. Erickson, a principal of the aforementioned corporations; William M. Franz; Fredrick E. Franz; and Robert M. Larson ("Respondents"). Notice of the issuance of this Order has heretofore been given to the State of Nevada.

The Director, Toxics and Waste Management Division, EPA
Region 9 has determined that there may be an imminent or
substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare or to
the environment because of an actual or threatened release of
hazardous substances from a facility operated by Respondents.

This Order directs you to undertake action to protect the public and the environment from this endangerment.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

- l. Respondents, Gold Creek Corporation, Ely Refinery Inc., Egan Milling Company, Inc., Silver International Inc., Ibex Mining Corporation and Einer C. Erickson ("Respondent operators"), operated a gold milling facility known as the Lacawana Mill located on Bothwick Road approximately one mile north of the town of Ely, Nevada. The Lacawana Mill has not been in operation since 1982.
- 2. The Lacawana Mill is located on a 40 acre parcel owned by the City of Ely, which was leased to William M. Franz for a number of years. William M. Franz apparently sublet a portion of this land to the Respondent operators. The City of Ely terminated its lease with William M. Franz in 1982.
- 3. Respondent operators constructed the Lacawana Mill on the sublet property. The Lacawana Mill is a facility as defined in \$101(9) of CERCLA.

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4. Respondents, William M. Franz, Fredrick E. Franz, and 2|| Robert M. Larson ("Respondent owners"), purchased the Lacawana Mill building and equipment at a Sheriff's sale in May, 1985.

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- 5. In 1983, the State of Nevada, Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP"), inspected the Lacawana Mill and discovered approximatel; 50 barrels of various chemicals and 15 bags of asbestos. DEP determined that the Lacawana Mill was no longer in operation and that the drums and asbestos material had been abandoned by the Respondents.
- 6. On August 20, 1985, EPA Region 9 inspected the Lacawana Mill after being notified by the State of Nevada that the site presented a hazard to local residents. Of particular concern was the location of residences within three-quarters of a mile of the mill and the lack of a fence to prevent unauthorized access. In addition to the drums and bags of asbestos, the site contains an open structure and several pieces of milling and ore processing equipment, which could be an attractive nuisance to local children.
- 7. EPA inspectors field tested samples from 16 drums and from an open bag labeled asbestos. The tested drums were found to contain various chemicals, including sodium sulfide, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, and sodium hydroxide. Field testing also indicated the presence of asbestos fibers.
- 8. The site also contains six drums marked "cyanide" and several transformers and a drum marked "transformer oil". The transformers and transformer oil drum were not field tested; however, they could could contain polychlorinated biphenyls 111

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(PCB), a hazardous substance. Field tests of the cyanide drums did not indicate the presence of cyanide compounds; however, field testing may not detect calcium cyanide which could be present.

- 9. Sodium sulfide, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sodium hydroxide and asbestos are hazardous substances as defined by \$101(14) of CERCLA and are subject to the terms and provisions of that Act. These materials are also hazardous wastes as defined by \$1004(5) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6903(5), and must be labeled, packaged, stored, disposed of, and otherwise handled in accordance with the regulations promulgated pursuant to that Act.
- 10. Of the 16 drums sampled, the contents of all but one were properly identified. Based on the labels observed on the remaining drums, EPA has determined that these drums probably also contain hazardous substances. Although most of the drums 17 appeared to be in good condition, the drums could be opened and spilled by unsuspecting children or vandals. Several of the bags of asbestos were ripped open allowing asbestos fibers to be released directly to the environment. Passersby could easily walk through loose asbestos on the site.

ENDANGERMENT

Population at Risk: Individuals, particularly children attracted to the abandoned mill, who walk on the site may have direct contact with asbestos fibers and/or drummed chemicals which may be opened and spilled.

13. Substances of Concern:

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- a. Asbestos is a known human carcinogen. Exposure to asbestos fibers, which occurs via inhalation or ingestion, can cause asbestosis and cancer. Excessive cancer risks have been demonstrated at all fiber concentrations studied to date. There is no known "safe" level of asbestos exposure.
- b. <u>Sodium sulfide</u> is unstable and can explode on rapid heating or percussion. It reacts violently when exposed to water.
- c. Hydrochloric acid is a strong corrosive which can burn the skin, eyes and mucous membranes upon direct dermal contact. It is also moderately irritating to the respiratory tract when inhaled. Hydrochloric acid reacts violently with sodium hydroxide (which is also present at the site) and produces toxic and corrosive fumes when exposed to water.
- d. Nitric acid is a corrosive material which can burn the skin, eyes, and respiratory tract upon direct contact or inhalation of vapors. It can cause acute pulmonary edema or chronic pulmonary diseases from inhalation. Nitric acid reacts violently with a variety of chemicals, including sodium hydroxide. When heated or reacted with water it produces toxic and corrosive fumes.

14. The release of asbestos fibers and the potential release of sodium sulfide, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid and sodium hydroxide presents an imminent or substantial endangerment to public health and welfare and the environment. In order to prevent or mitigate immediate and significant risk of harm to human life, health or to the environment, it is necessary that immediate removal action be taken to contain and terminate the release and potential release of hazardous substances from the Lacawana Mill.

ORDER

Based upon the foregoing Findings and Conclusions,
Respondents are hereby ordered and directed to implement the
following site mitigation measures:

1. Within two days of the date of this Order, Respondents shall provide 24-hour site security to prevent public access and/or contact with the site. Site security may include either fencing and posting of warning signs or provision of a security guard. Site security shall continue until EPA determines that the endangerment to public health and the environment no longer exists.

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- 2. Within seven days of the date of this Order, Respondents shall submit to EPA a written confirmation of their intention to remove the hazardous substances from the site and mitigate any associated risk of harm. The written confirmation shall include a draft plan for implementing site mitigation to be conducted in accordance with state and federal law. At a minimum, the plan shall include: (1) site safety measures to protect on-site personnel and limit site access to qualified workers; (2) provisions for identifying, packaging, labeling, handling, disposing or recycling of all hazardous substances found at the site in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq., and applicable state and local laws; and (3) a schedule for implementing site cleanup. The site cleanup schedule shall provide for the complete removal of all hazardous substances within thirty days of the date of this Order.
- 3. Within two days of EPA approval of a site mitigation plan, Respondents shall begin implementation of the plan.

 Implementation of the plan must be completed to the satisfaction of EPA within thirty days of the date of this Order.
- 4. Within twenty days of completion of site cleanup,
 Respondents shall submit to EPA a report describing the cleanup
 project and documenting complete removal of all hazardous
 substances from the site.

In carrying out the terms of this Order, Respondents shall comply with all federal, state and local laws and regulations.

Respondents shall also obtain all required state and local permits.

Employees and authorized representatives of EPA and the State of Nevada shall be granted access to the site for the purpose of verifying compliance with the terms of this Order.

EPA may take over the removal action at any time if EPA determines that Respondents are not taking appropriate action to mitigate the site hazard. In the event EPA assumes responsibility for the removal action, Respondents shall be liable for all costs incurred by EPA to mitigate the site hazard. EPA may order additional removal actions deemed necessary by EPA to protect the public health and welfare or the environment.

EFFECTIVE DATE - OPPORTUNITY TO CONFER

This Order is effective within seven days of the date of signature, and all times for performance shall be calculated from that date. You may request a conference with the Director, Toxics and Waste Management Division, EPA, Region 9 to discuss the provisions of this Order within two days of receipt of this Order. At any conference held pursuant to your request, you may appear in person or by counsel or other representatives for the purpose of presenting any objections, defenses or contentions which you may have regarding this Order. If you desire such a conference, please contact one of the persons named below within the time set forth above for requesting a conference.

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PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION

Your willful violation or failure or refusal to comply with this Order, or any portion thereof, may subject you to a civil penalty of up to \$5000 per day pursuant to 42 U.S.C. \$9606(b) and punitive damages equal to three times the amount of all costs incurred by the Government, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. \$9607(c)(3).

It is so ordered on this 6 day of September, 1985.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

By: Hang Mayda

DIRECTOR, TOXICS & WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

EPA, REGION 9

Contact Persons:

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